

The Farmington Times

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THOS. H. STAM, L. K. PEERS, PHILIP S. COLE,
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THEO. D. FISHER, Editor and Business Manager.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS

FARMINGTON, MO., FEBRUARY 9, 1911.

The caucus action of the Republicans of the National House of Representatives last Thursday to retain the present membership of that body under the new census prevails, Missouri will lose two members of Congress. To do this the ratio of population to each congressional district will have to be largely increased. Messrs. Elvins, Bartholdt, Murphy and Morgan, Republican members from this State, were very active in their efforts to bring about this result, and were stimulated in their desire to cut down their State's representation by a letter from Governor Hadley, who in some occult way expects to gain a big political advantage. So earnest was Mr. Elvins to help in this, that he offered a resolution to take out of the hands of the Legislature the work of redistricting the State, which will be necessary if the representation is cut down; but who was to do the redistricting was not made very clear, unless it is in the game to turn that important function over to Governor Hadley. But this action of the Republican caucus, which was shy about eighty-six of the Republican members, will be bitterly contested by the Democrats and probably by all the Republican members whose States would lose representatives by the caucus plan, excepting always the Republican members of Missouri, who imagine they see some political advantage in cutting down their State's representation in Congress. Several weeks ago the committee in charge of the bill to fix the apportionment of Representatives in Congress under the 1910 census practically decided to increase the membership of the House from 391, its present number, to 435. By this plan no State would lose a single representative, while several would gain one each. If the present membership is retained fourteen States will lose representatives, but Missouri is the only State that would lose two, and ten States would gain from one to two each.

GENUINE home-rule bills for St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature. They are of Democratic origin and provide for bi-partisan police, excise and election commissions. The members of these commissions have heretofore been appointed by the Governor, partaking of the political complexion of the appointing power, and whichever party has been in control the other has charged the commissioners with undue partisanship and of using their power in the interest of the party to which they belonged. Especially has this been charged in the case of the election and police boards of St. Louis and Kansas City. The proposed home-rule bill would put an end to this by making the boards bi-partisan and to be elected by the people, so that neither the Governor nor the Mayor would hold any leading string on them. Governor Hadley has had much to say heretofore about home-rule for the big cities, but he has denied his faith by his works, having opposed a home-rule bill in the previous Legislature because it did not give the Governor the power to remove any member of any board for what he might deem "sufficient cause." He wanted to hold a political whip-hand over their actions. The Republican members of the Legislature at the behest of Governor Hadley are lined up against the present proposed home-rule bills, but they are sure to pass both houses as they have the Democratic caucus approval. It is already predicted, however, that Governor Hadley will veto them because

they do not give him authority to remove any member of these boards on his own motion or on some trumped-up charge. As they would be elected by the people, why should the Governor, the Mayor or any other one man be clothed with power to remove them? The idea is preposterous. The Governor's position in this matter only shows how eager he is to hold on to the political advantage which the present system gives him and his partisan boards. Elections in the big cities should be as free from the Governor's influence and intermeddling through his personally appointed commissioners as they are in the counties of the State.

The burning of the State Capitol will add fresh zest to the removal agitation.

Famous Records Saved By Secretary Roach.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 6.—Secretary of State Cornelius Roach was among the few happy men in Jefferson City to-day. Like everyone else, he was depressed by the loss of the Capitol, but he could not help showing his joy at having saved the valuable records of which he is the official custodian.

The land grants, which are needed to perfect the title to every inch of ground in the State, the corporation records and countless other papers stored in the vaults of his office were rescued practically unharmed. Included in the precious documents are numerous parchments, among them being the official antislavery proclamation of the State.

The Secretary also retains possession of probably the only complete record of the proceedings of all the Legislatures that ever convened in Missouri. The Missouri Historical Society may have a duplicate of these records, but there is no knowledge of an additional set in existence.

This valuable record has passed through two Capitol fires. Out of the first building that was destroyed some charred books were raked from the ashes, and these, with odds and ends picked up elsewhere, enabled the completion of the record. Mr. Roach has done much since his election toward finishing this work.

It was not generally known until this morning that Secretary Roach had spent his odd moments in gathering this data, and he was congratulated when the lawmakers were told that he had succeeded in saving the record from the flames.

Mr. Roach had placed these records among the archives of the State in a fireproof vault in his office, and they were found unharmed. Records back as far as 1838, which were stored in the basement, were destroyed, but with a complete record in the custody of the Secretary of State additional copies may be made at any time.

MARK TWAIN HAD OPINIONS OF ROOSEVELT.

Books formerly owned and manuscripts written by Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) recently collected at New York for disposal at auction, contain an unpublished article by the late humorist on "The Inauguration of President Taft and the Deliverance of the Country from Mr. Roosevelt," dated March 6th, 1901, in which he characterizes Mr. Roosevelt as "a showy charlatan" and "incompetent." A portion of the article reads as follows:

"Astronomers assure us that the attraction of gravitation on the surface of the sun is twenty-eight times as powerful as is the force at the earth's surface, and that the object which weighs 217 pounds elsewhere would weigh 6,000 pounds there. For seven years this country has lain smothering under a burden like that of the incubus, representing, in the person of President Roosevelt, the difference between 217 pounds and 6,000 pounds. Thanks be, we got rid of this disastrous burden day before yesterday, at last! Forever? Probably not. Probably only for a brief breathing spell, wherein, under Mr. Taft, we may hope to get back some of our health—four years. We may expect to have Mr. Roosevelt sitting on us again with his twenty-eight times the weight of any other presidential burden that a hostile Providence would impose upon us for our sins.

"Our people have adored this showy charlatan as perhaps no impostor of his breed has been adored since the golden calf; so it is to be expected that the nation will want him back again after he is done hunting other wild animals heroically in Africa, with the safeguards and advertising equipment of a park of artillery and a brass band."

MISSOURI STATE CAPITOL DESTROYED BY FIRE

Lightning Starts Flames in Dome—Loss on Building One Million Dollars—Valuable Records Destroyed—Will Take Years to Build New Capitol.

[Compiled from St. Louis Republic's Staff Correspondence.]
Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 5.—The Missouri Capitol was destroyed by fire to-night.

A shaft of lightning which struck the Pinnacle of the capitol shortly before 8 o'clock started a blaze that burned the old pile.

The loss to the building alone is estimated at \$1,000,000. The State had been unable to induce any company to insure either the building or its contents.

Records of incalculable value were burned. The original land grants, which it would have been impossible to replace, were saved through the heroic efforts of Secretary of State Cornelius Roach, attaches of his office and a host of volunteers.

Other records, including those pertaining to the corporations of the State, are in vaults that may or may not be fire-proof. In the vault in the Treasurer's office when the roof crashed in was \$20,000 in cash, \$500,000 in school bonds and \$100,000 in legislative script. A time lock prevented the opening of the inner vault. It is supposed to be fireproof.

The records of the present House of Representatives were destroyed. The Senate records were saved.

The destruction of the building will force the Legislature, now in session, to seek temporary quarters, probably in the Courthouse and opera house here.

The battle against the flames was an unequal one from the start. The capitol on top of the dome, where the fire had its origin, is 130 feet from the ground, and the water pressure was insufficient to reach it.

Jefferson City has no paid fire department and does not even boast a fire engine. The volunteers did the best they could with the available equipment, but their efforts were pitifully futile. Men cursed, the women wept, as they saw first the dome consumed by the flames, then the center of the building, and, finally, the two wings, which were added to the original building in 1887.

Governor Hadley personally directed the small army of legislators, National Guardsmen, volunteer firemen and convicts, who fought manfully to save the old structure. He was assisted by United States Senator-elect James A. Reed, Warden Henry Andrae of the Penitentiary, Adjutant General Frank M. Rumbold and all of the department chiefs.

The land records in the Secretary of State's office are by far the most valuable property that was stored in the building. They hold the title to every foot of land in the State, grants from the State,

from the Government and from the French Government when Missouri, along with the rest of the Louisiana Purchase, became a part of the United States.

The Secretary, who was among the first officials at the building, immediately caused these records, and there is a full carload of them, to be placed where they could be instantly removed. By 8:30 he gave the order to move the records and the Great Seal of the State of Missouri.

United States Senator-elect James Reed and Senator F. M. Wilson responded to the Secretary's call for help. A long line, reaching from the Capitol to the Supreme Court building, was formed, and the books were passed from one hand to another. In less than forty minutes the last of them had been removed.

The Governor, other officials and the volunteers stayed in the building as long as they possibly could, being forced finally to flee for their lives as the roofs of the two wings crashed in almost instantaneously at 9:10.

The local company of State Guards were the last to leave the building. They worked like heroes, under the command of Major Paul Hunt, and when they were ordered out by the Governor came reluctantly, their faces blistered and blackened by the smoke and heat.

Joseph Frank, one of the volunteer firemen, was carried from the building half suffocated. He revived upon reaching the air. Many were cut by falling glass. Secretary Robert McClintic of the Senate and a force of his clerks had a narrow escape. They were carrying out the Senate records when the skylight collapsed above their heads.

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STONE WOULD FILIBUSTER

Against Republican Caucus Scheme in Senate if It Should Pass House.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—When asked to-day whether he would lead a filibuster in the Senate to prevent Missouri losing two members of the House of Representatives, Senator Stone emphatically replied: "Dead sure."

This ultimatum from the Missouri Senator means that, if the plan of congressional reapportionment adopted by the Republican caucus of the House last Thursday night is endorsed by a vote of the lower branch of Congress there will be no reapportionment legislation at this session of Congress. Such is the congestion of legislation in the Senate, and so short is the time remaining before adjournment, that one Senator possesses the power of beating any pending bill.

In addition to adopting a resolution which would allow the House its present quota of 391 members, the caucus also decided that there should be a reapportionment bill passed at this session. It now develops that if the House insists upon 391 members no law can be enacted.

Senator Stone and the Democrats of the Missouri delegation in the House insist that either there shall be no bill at all or that the Crumpacker scheme for 433 Representatives be accepted. In either event Missouri would elect sixteen members in 1912, from the existing districts, and Governor Hadley would not have the power of dictating to the Legislature in redistricting the State.

On the House side to-day the opinion was freely expressed that Senator Stone will have no opportunity to make a fight in order that Missouri may retain its present representation, for the very good reason that the House will not act favorably upon any other than the Crumpacker plan for a membership of 433.

It is pointed out that more Republican Representatives remained away from the reapportionment caucus than attended it. The number of Republicans who will refuse to be bound by the caucus action, it is believed, will be sufficient to defeat the caucus plan and pass the Crumpacker idea.—Republic.

Terrible Picture of Suffering.

Clinton, Ky.—Mrs. M. C. McElroy, in a letter from Clinton, writes: "For six years, I was a sufferer from female troubles. I could not eat, and could not stand on my feet, without suffering great pain. I had lost hope. After using Cardui a week, I began to improve. Now I feel better than in six years." Fifty years of success in actual practice, is positive proof, furnished by those who have tried it, that Cardui can always be relied on for relieving female weakness and disease. Try Cardui, today, now!

"On His Own Hook."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5.—Representative Polite Elvins of Missouri to-night declared that his activity in the House in connection with congressional reapportionment legislation is entirely on his own hook.

While his views and those of Governor Hadley may be identical on the subject, he said, it does not mean that his efforts are at the instance of the Governor.

He explained also that the letter to him from Governor Hadley, giving the latter's views on the reapportionment matter, was on another subject and the mention of reapportionment was incidental.

In this letter, Hadley sent word to the Republican members of the Missouri delegation that it would be well to work for a reapportionment plan which would result in a change in the number of Congressmen allotted to Missouri, the idea being that if this change is made the power to redistrict the State would eventually fall to the Governor himself.

Thirty Years Together.

Thirty years of association—think of it. How the merit of a good thing stands out in that time—or the worthlessness of a bad one. So there's no guess work in this evidence of Thos. Ariss, Concord, Mich., who writes: "I have used Dr. King's New Discovery for 30 years, and its the best cough and cold cure I ever used." Once it finds entrance in a home you can't pry it out. Many families have used it forty years. It's the most infallible throat and lung medicine on earth. Unequaled for lagrippe, asthma, hay-fever, croup, quinsy or sore lungs. Price 50c, \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by E. M. Laakman.

A little three-year-old girl passed through Poplar Bluff last week in charge of an Iron Mountain conductor, coming from Pittsburg, Pa., to Texarkana, Texas. She carried a large doll for company and had made the journey through the care of the conductors along the route.

An inspector from the Treasury department at Washington has been in De Soto looking for a site for a \$60,000 building.

WOOD and LUMBER
For Sale
J. W. Buck
Phone 48

Bargains in Real Estate

Offered by
Merrill Pipkin,
Farmington, Mo.

80 Acres—3½ miles northeast of Farmington. 62 acres in cultivation; all under fence; 18 acres in young timber; one and one-half mile from rock road; 40 acres of good orchard. Good land, two-story 5-room house and good large barn. Price \$5,000.

51 Acres—5 miles east of Bonne Terre within half mile of rock road. All good land and all under good fence, and in cultivation except about 6 acres in timber. Plenty of stock water, two good springs, 4-room house, and barn. Price \$1,400; terms reasonable.

3 Acres—New 3-room house and other improvements. On car line—3 acres of ground; Price \$1,100.00; \$500 cash, balance on time at 6 per cent.

206 Acres—Eight miles south of Farmington. 55 acres in cultivation, 75 acres under fence, black oak and walnut soil, 3 room house, good double log barn; on railroad. Price \$2,000; half cash, balance on long time. A bargain.

120 Acres—Seven miles from Libertyville, about 35 acres in cultivation, 2 room house, good barn. Price \$600; half cash, balance on long time.

66 Acres—One mile from Libertyville, considerable timber. Price \$500; half cash, balance on time.

40 Acres—Three and one-half miles Northeast of Bonne Terre; unimproved. Price \$500; a bargain.

280 Acres—near Libertyville, 35 acres in cultivation—120 acres can be cultivated—a few fruit trees, a two-room house and pretty good barn; water at house and barn. Price \$900, one-half cash, balance on long time at 6 per cent.

280 Acres—near Libertyville, none in cultivation, but a good deal can be cultivated; a good deal of timber. Price \$600, one-half cash.

135 Acres—6 miles east of Farmington on St. Mary's road; 110 acres in cultivation, 25 acres in good timber, new two-story frame house of 5 rooms, good barn 40x60 feet, plenty of water; good land. Price \$3,300, half cash, balance long time.

40 Acres—3½ miles southeast of Farmington on good road, one mile from railroad; 30 acres in cultivation, good land, red soil, spring at house and spring at barn; good 2-story frame house, good barn and good fences; some fruit trees. Price \$3,600, terms reasonable.

Do you want to go to Colorado? If so here is a bargain: 200 acres of fine, rich soil, 26 miles from Colorado Springs, 115 acres in cultivation; all can be cultivated; good wire fence; frame house and good, large barn. Only two miles from good town located on railroad. Price \$2,600, terms reasonable. Will trade for land in St. Francois county.

120 Acres—105 acres in cultivation, 15 acres in good timber, good rich soil; 8 miles north of Farmington and 4 miles from mines at Desloge; all under fence, new 4-room house, also new barn. Price \$4,800.

137.48 Acres—8 miles north of Farmington, about 105 acres in cultivation, about 25 acres in timber; good soil—all but a few acres can be cultivated; 4-room frame house, cistern, plenty of water for stock at barn; nearly all fenced. Price \$3,600; terms reasonable.

80 Acres—9 miles north of Farmington, 4 miles east of Lead Belt, all fenced and nearly all in cultivation; good rich soil, all can be cultivated; no buildings. Price \$2,500; terms reasonable.

38 Acres—about 2 miles south of Farmington, on Perrine road; 30 acres in cultivation, 8 acres heavy timber—good land; good, two-story frame house, 5 rooms; plenty of water, barn and other buildings. Price \$4,000; one-half cash, balance on time.

85 Acres—about 5 miles northeast of Farmington, 70 acres in cultivation, 15 acres heavy black oak timber; good land; 5-room frame house, barn 30x60. Plenty of water. One-fourth mile of railroad. Price \$3,000; one-half cash, balance on time.

153 Acres—5½ miles northeast of Farmington, 100 acres in cultivation. Nearly all the rest can be cultivated. Several springs, cistern at house and barn, well at house; large, 2-story frame house, 6 rooms; one mile from railroad. Terms reasonable.

140 Acres—6 miles northeast of Farmington, about 100 acres in cultivation, good frame house, large barn in good condition, nearly all under fence; good land. Price \$4,200; terms reasonable.

40 Acres—2 miles south of Farmington, rich red soil, good spring water, 5 or 6 acres in timber, balance in cultivation; 140 fruit trees, 8-room, 2-story frame house, wood shed, smoke house, hen house, buggy shed, wheat granary and blacksmith shop; good frame barn 60x60, with hay fork. Price \$5,000.

40 Acres—4 miles north of Farmington—within half mile of rock road. 25 acres of good soil and in cultivation; balance in timber. Small house and other buildings. Price \$1200. Terms reasonable. A bargain.